IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

- 1. (original) A method of stereospecifically preparing a 3-hydroxy-5β-H steroidal sapogenin or a derivative thereof, which comprises reducing a3-keto-5β-H steroidal sapogenin using a reducing agent comprising a hindered organoborane or an organo-aluminium hydride.
- 2. (original) A method according to claim 1, wherein the reducing agent is a hindered organoborane reagent in which organic groups contain more than two carbon atoms and the sapogenin obtained is predominantly a 3β -hydroxy, 5β -H- sapogenin.
- 3. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein hindered organoborane is selected from lithium tri-sec-butylborohydride, potassium tri-sec-butylborohydride, sodium tri-sec-butylborohydride, lithium trisiamylborohydride, potassium trisiamylborohydride, potassium trisiamylborohydride, potassium triphenylborohydride.
- 4. (original) A method according to claim 3, wherein the hindered organoborane is lithiumtri-*sec*-butylborohydride.
- 5. (original) A method according to claim 1, wherein the organo-aluminium hydride is lithium tri-*tert*-butoxyaluminohydride.
- 6. (currently amended) A method according to any one of the preceding claimsclaim 1, wherein the molar ratio of the predominant sapogenin obtained to the alternative 3-epimer, is at least about 10:1.
- 7. (original) A method according to claim 6, wherein the ratio is at least about 15:1.
- 8. (currently amended) A method according to any one of the preceding claimsclaim 1,

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when performed in an organic solvent selected from tetrahydrofuran, toluene, tert-butyl methyl ether, diethoxymethane, 1,4-dioxan,2-methyltetrahydrofuran and any mixture thereof.

- 9. (original) A method according to claim 8, wherein the organic solvent consists essentially of tetrahydrofuran.
- 10. (original) A method according to claim 8, wherein the organic solvent consists essentially of toluene.
- 11. (original) A method according to claim 8, wherein the organic solvent consists essentially of 1, 4-dioxan.
- 12. (original) A method according to claim 8, wherein the organic solvent consists essentially of 2-methyltetrahydrofuran.
- 13. (currently amended) A method according to any one of the preceding claimsclaim 1, wherein the desired sapogenin is a compound of general formula.

wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_8 and R_9 are, independently of each other, H, C_{1-4} alkyl, OH, or OR (where $R = C_{6-12}$ aryl or C_{1-4} alkyl), or R_5 and R_6 together may represent a = O (carbonyl) or

protected carbonyl group, the stereochemistry at carbon centre 3 can be either R or S, and R_{10} represents OH, an O-linked sugar group or any organic ester group.

- 14. (original) A method according to claim 13, wherein the sapogenin is selected from sarsasapogenin, episarsasapogenin, smilagenin, epismilagenin and esters thereof.
- 15. (currently amended) A method according to any one of the preceding claims laim 1, wherein the 3- keto, 5β -H steroidal sapogenin starting material is prepared by heterogeneous catalytic hydrogenation of a corresponding Δ^4 , 3-keto steroidal sapogenin to convert the Δ^4 , 3-keto steroidal sapogenin at least predominantly to the said 5β -H, 3-ketone.
- 16. (original) A method according to claim 15, wherein the heterogeneous catalytic hydrogenation is performed using hydrogen and a palladium catalyst in an organic solvent.
- 17. (original). A method according to claim 16, wherein the palladium catalyst is present on a support.
- 18. (currently amended) A method according to any one of claims 15 to 17 claim 15, wherein the Δ^4 , 3-keto steroidal sapogenin is diosgenone.
- 19. (original) A method according to claim 18, wherein the diosgenone is obtained by oxidation of diosgenin.
- 20. (original) A method for the conversion of 3α -hydroxy- 5β -H steroidal sapogenins and derivatives thereof to 3β -hydroxy- 5β -H steroidal sapogenins and derivatives thereof, which comprises contacting a 3-hydroxy-activated derivative of a 3α -hydroxy- 5β -H steroidal sapogenin with a nucleophile under conditions favouring nucleophilic substitution with inversion at the 3-position, with optional subsequent adjustment of the 3-substituent as desired.